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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

日五廿月二十年卯巳

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

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LONDON.—F. ALAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.
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Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, \$1,000,000 Dollars.

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INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.—
For Fixed Deposits.—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
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LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS,
(Incorporated 7th of 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, \$3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Béroue,
PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
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LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
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The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
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Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

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(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

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For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA; AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
—
CAPITAL, \$800,000.
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Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
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THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

" 18 " 5 per cent. "

For 1 year, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 24 " 6 per cent. "

For 2 years, 6 per cent. per annum.

" 30 " 7 per cent. "

For 3 years, 7 per cent. per annum.

" 36 " 8 per cent. "

For 4 years, 8 per cent. per annum.

" 42 " 9 per cent. "

For 5 years, 9 per cent. per annum.

" 48 " 10 per cent. "

For 6 years, 10 per cent. per annum.

" 54 " 11 per cent. "

For 7 years, 11 per cent. per annum.

" 60 " 12 per cent. "

For 8 years, 12 per cent. per annum.

" 72 " 13 per cent. "

For 10 years, 13 per cent. per annum.

" 96 " 14 per cent. "

For 12 years, 14 per cent. per annum.

" 120 " 15 per cent. "

For 15 years, 15 per cent. per annum.

" 180 " 16 per cent. "

For 20 years, 16 per cent. per annum.

" 240 " 17 per cent. "

For 25 years, 17 per cent. per annum.

" 300 " 18 per cent. "

For 35 years, 18 per cent. per annum.

" 360 " 19 per cent. "

For 40 years, 19 per cent. per annum.

" 480 " 20 per cent. "

For 50 years, 20 per cent. per annum.

" 600 " 21 per cent. "

For 70 years, 21 per cent. per annum.

" 800 " 22 per cent. "

For 90 years, 22 per cent. per annum.

" 960 " 23 per cent. "

For 100 years, 23 per cent. per annum.

" 1080 " 24 per cent. "

For 110 years, 24 per cent. per annum.

" 1200 " 25 per cent. "

For 120 years, 25 per cent. per annum.

" 1320 " 26 per cent. "

For 130 years, 26 per cent. per annum.

" 1440 " 27 per cent. "

For 140 years, 27 per cent. per annum.

" 1560 " 28 per cent. "

For 150 years, 28 per cent. per annum.

" 1680 " 29 per cent. "

For 160 years, 29 per cent. per annum.

" 1800 " 30 per cent. "

For 170 years, 30 per cent. per annum.

" 1920 " 31 per cent. "

For 180 years, 31 per cent. per annum.

" 2040 " 32 per cent. "

For 170 years, 32 per cent. per annum.

" 2160 " 33 per cent. "

For 160 years, 33 per cent. per annum.

" 2280 " 34 per cent. "

For 150 years, 34 per cent. per annum.

" 2400 " 35 per cent. "

For 140 years, 35 per cent. per annum.

" 2520 " 36 per cent. "

For 130 years, 36 per cent. per annum.

" 2640 " 37 per cent. "

For 120 years, 37 per cent. per annum.

" 2760 " 38 per cent. "

For 110 years, 38 per cent. per annum.

" 2880 " 39 per cent. "

For 100 years, 39 per cent. per annum.

" 3000 " 40 per cent. "

For 90 years, 40 per cent. per annum.

" 3120 " 41 per cent. "

For 80 years, 41 per cent. per annum.

" 3240 " 42 per cent. "

For 70 years, 42 per cent. per annum.

" 3360 " 43 per cent. "

For 60 years, 43 per cent. per annum.

" 3480 " 44 per cent. "

For 50 years, 44 per cent. per annum.

" 3600 " 45 per cent. "

For 40 years, 45 per cent. per annum.

" 3720 " 46 per cent. "

For 30 years, 46 per cent. per annum.

" 3840 " 47 per cent. "

For 20 years, 47 per cent. per annum.

" 3960 " 48 per cent. "

For 10 years, 48 per cent. per annum.

" 4080 " 49 per cent. "

For 5 years, 49 per cent. per annum.

" 4200 " 50 per cent. "

For 2 years, 50 per cent. per annum.

" 4320 " 51 per cent. "

For 1 year, 51 per cent. per annum.

" 4440 " 52 per cent. "

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,

HAVE JUST LANDED FROM
THE AMERICAN MAIL
THE following STORES, in
Excellent Condition:

Fresh Roll BUTTER.

Finest Comb HONEY, in Frame.

Do. Do., in Bottles.

Fresh APPLES.

Dried Sliced Datto.

Boneless CODFISH.

George Bank Do.

Finest Eastern Factory CREAM CHEESE.

Mild California Do.

Smoked SALMON.

Family Meats BEEF, in 25 lbs. kegs.

Oregon Pickled OX TONGUES, very fine.

Family PORK, in 25 lbs. kegs.

American HAMS.

Do. BACON.

CORNMEAL HOMINY, CRACKED

WHEAT.

OATMEAL, RYE, FLOUR, BUCK-

WHEAT FLOUR.

CORN BROOMS, CORN WISPS.

Table FRUITS, BARTLET PEARS, APRIL-

COTS, PEACHES.

Stuffed PEPPERS, ASPARAGUS,

APPLE SAUCE, CRANBERRY SAUCE,

OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SALMON,

OLAMS.

PINA NUTS, PECAN NUTS, BRAZIL

NUTS.

CREAM OF TARTAR, SALERATUS,

Merritt's Eastern CIDER.

WINSTOW's Celebrated GREEN CORN.

LIMA BEANS, SUCCATASH, SUGAR

PEAS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER

CAKES.

MILK BISCUITS.

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SODA BISCUITS.

Ex S.S. "GLENFIRLIES," and Late

Arrivals.

SMYRNA FIGS.

Muscatel BLOOM RAISINS.

JORDAN ALMONDS.

Cooking and Table PRUNES.

Pudding RAISINS and CURRANTS.

Candied PEEL.

MINCEMEAT in 1-lb. tins.

VAN HOUTEN's COCOA.

CASSARAWAY SEEDS.

SCHWEITZER's COCOATINA.

HAM TONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE

WESTPHALIAN, BOLGONA, OXFORD, and

TAUPELLED SAUSAGES.

GAME PIES.

Potted MEATS.

Prime Yorkshire HAMS.

Prime Wiltshire BACON in Tins & Canvas.

OX-TONGUES in JELLY.

TRUFFLES.

Champagne, &c.

HEIDSEICK & Co.'s MONOPOLY, Pints

and Quarts.

ADOLPHE COLLIN'S BOUZY CABINET,

MUMM's (JULES) CHAMPAGNE, Pints and

Quarts.

NATZEN's (BODEN) BOUZY, Pints and Quarts.

CHARLES HEIDSEICK's WHITE SEAL,

Pints and Quarts.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN, Pints

and Quarts.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s VERZENAY

MOUSSEUX, Pints and Quarts.

Krug's CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.

PERRIER JOUET in Quarts.

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THIRGEUF (CHATEAU), Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LAROSE (CUCIER & Aper's),

Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, Pints and Quarts.

IRIS GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.

BREAKFAST CLARET, Pints & Quarts.

OLD INVALID CLARET.

St. JULIEN, &c. &c.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.

Chamberlin, Chablis (white), Liebfraumilch,

Hockheimer, Niersteiner, Steinberger

Cabinet, Rudesheimer Berg, Kopl

niki, Victoria Berg, Chateau

Yquem, Grand Vic, Haut

Sauterne, Marsala, Sac-

cone's Pale Dry White Seal

Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado,

Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Company's

Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.

1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La

Grande Marque Brandy, Cutler Palmer

& Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars;

Finest Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recom-

mended, Klinahan's LI. Whisky.

Jemison's Irish Whisky, Royal

Glendine Whisky;

AVH Gin, Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom

Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green

and Yellow, Martellino de Zara,

Cognac, Pint & Quarts; Ango-

sture, Boker's and Orange

Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS' ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAW-

NERS, Pints and Quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J.

BRAKE, Pints and Quarts.

PILSNER BEER, in Quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

HEILZEL MILWAUKEE BEER.

BUDWEISER BEER.

BOCA BEER.

ABSON ALBE.

BRAZ MILWAUKEE BEER.

ALE and PORTER, in Bulk, (Hhds. and

Kilderkins).

Ships' STORES of every description.

Hemp and Cotton CANVAS.

Russian, Manila, and Wire ROPE.

SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING promptly

executed.

Specially Selected CIGARS.

Princess CHEROOTS.

Cavite CHEROOTS.

Princess CIGARS.

Cavite CIGARS.

Aroses CIGARS.

Veguero CIGARS.

Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes

of 100.

Choice No. 3 Melis CHEROOTS.

Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

New Season's PRESENT TEA, in 6 and

10 Catty Boxes.

Hongkong, January 12, 1880.

Mails.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. NIIGATA MARU, Captain

WALKER, due here on or about the

2nd February, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 7th Feb., at Day-

light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at

the Office up to 6 p.m. of 6th February.

No Bill of Lading signed under 32

Fright.

All Claims must be settled on board

before delivery is taken, otherwise they

will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE, Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.

, YOKOHAMA & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

NAGASAKI, & Do. \$100. Do. \$25.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN

PASSENGERS.

Cargo and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki

will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail

Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the

Company's OFFICES, No. 6, Queen's ROAD

CENTRAL.

Hongkong, January 24, 1880. feb7

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and touching

AT YOKOHAMA, and San FRANCISCO.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

MESSRS RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

MESSRS BABING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bakers.

FULLAITON HENDERSON, Esq.,

Agent, B. St. Michael's Alley, CANTHILL, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 11% for Interest on

Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the

UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be

equally distributed among Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium

paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1880. feb8

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

MESSRS RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

MESSRS BABING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bakers.

FULLAITON HENDERSON, Esq.,

Agent, B. St. Michael's Alley, CANTHILL, E.C.

conversation about it 10 days afterwards when it was agreed that Leung A-tsit should have the girl for \$23 already owing and \$2 which was to be paid to my wife, Chan-sho as tea-money. It was further arranged that Leung A-tsit was not to sell the girl but get her a husband when she was old enough to marry. On the 5th October, 1877, Leung A-tsit brought me the \$2, when I and my wife handed him over our daughter and he took her away. No paper was drawn up or signed at any time. My wife occasionally visited the child at Leung A-tsit's house and found her comfortable and well-looked after.

One day last May, 1878, a man named A-sin, employed as a barbers in Leung A-tsit's shop, passed by my house during my absence and told my wife that Leung A-tsit was going to take the girl away, this was told to me on my return from work, and I then sent to Leung A-tsit and made enquiries. Leung A-tsit informed me that he thought it was best to send the girl away, as it did not seem where in consequence of the disturbed state of Hongkong, owing to the war between England and Russia. I told the shopkeeper about it, but after making some enquiries they did not further interfere.

I then petitioned the Registrar General who told me not to lay my case before the Colonial Secretary, which I did. I have no evidence as to any intention on the part of Leung A-tsit to sell the child except what was said by A-sin. The girl has not been sent away yet. I do not much care about the child coming back as I am very poor, but my wife is very anxious that she should return for she does not like the thought of her being sent away. If she comes back to us, I will do all I can to support her and to get her hot-roasted by and by when I shall probably be able to pay back what I owe to Leung A-tsit.

My wife is very busy attending to my old mother and working for the daily rice, so that it would be very difficult for her to come over and give evidence.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1878.

The above case and the official remarks, minutes and opinions may fairly be regarded as the basis, or at least the beginning, of the recent agitation regarding the alleged abuses of domestic servitude in the Colony. It must be admitted that the credit of having opened up the question belongs as much to the Executive as to the Judicial Department, although latterly the Chief Justice appears to have assumed the position formerly taken up by Mr. Hennedy, His Excellency having since deemed it advisable practically to acknowledge the wisdom of the policy recommended by Mr. Phillips.

Over a dozen documents which follow those above referred to give particulars of a movement, to which we have more than once alluded, by which a number of respectable Chinese residents sought to aid in the suppression of kidnapping. The first—a "Memorial of Chinese Merchants, &c., praying to be allowed to form an association for suppressing kidnapping and traffic in human beings"—sets forth the increase in the crimes aimed at, especially in the Tung-kwan district ("boys being sold to become adopted children" and "girls to be trained for prostitution"), and the great desirability of taking steps to check such practices carried on by wicked "go-betweens and old women who have houses for the detention of kidnapped people." They suggest the offer of rewards, and the employment of detectives, for this purpose, and ask the sanction and co-operation of the Government in this laudable endeavour. In an enclosure accompanying the memorial, the peculiar facilities furnished by the port of Hongkong for such crooked ways from its central position and the personal freedom found under its laws, are pointed out, and the intention of the memorialists to raise a subscription to carry out their desires is duly noted. Upon the suggestion or order of His Excellency—who characterised this scheme as "a very praiseworthy desire on the part of the native merchants and residents"—a Committee was appointed, consisting of, Messrs. Francis and Creagh (Police Magistrates), Captain Deane, and Dr. Eitel, to draw up a scheme for the Governor's approval. Mr. Francis, who was Chairman of the Committee, prepared the following scheme "for the organisation of the proposed Chinese Society for the protection of women and children":

1. That the Promoters form themselves into a Company under "The Companies Ordinance, 1865." Any seven persons associated together for any lawful purpose may do this. It need not necessarily be for any trading or manufacturing purpose.

2. All subscribers of ten dollars to the funds of the Association should be members thereof, with power to vote, &c., but should not be liable for any further subscriptions or for any contribution during the existence of the Society, but, in the event of the Company's being wound up and money being needed to pay off any liabilities, all existing members ought to become liable to pay a further sum of ten dollars each.

(a.) This would be a Society or Company limited by guarantee.

(b.) The advantages of forming a company are manifold. The association would thus obtain—

Corporate existence and definite legal status.

Perpetual succession.

A common seal.

and with this more prompt and decided recognition from the Government and the public.

3. That the objects of the Society should be the protection of women and children generally.

4. By labouring for the suppression and detection of kidnapping and kidnapers.

5. By undertaking the restoration to their homes of all women and children decoyed or kidnapped into the Colony for purposes of prostitution, emigration or slavery.

6. By providing for the maintenance and support of women and children pending investigation and restoration to their homes.

7. By undertaking to marry or set out in life women and children who could not safely be returned to their homes or families.

The establishment of a Refuge for homeless women and children.

The raising of funds for all or any of these purposes.

The propagation by books, fly sheets, &c., of a knowledge of the English law on the subject of kidnapping and slavery among the Chinese here and on the mainland.

4. That the Society be managed by a Committee of seven members. The first members to be the signers of the memorandum of association. Two to retire annually and their places to be filled by election by the votes of the shareholders.

5. That the Governor have a veto on the election of any member.

6. That the proceedings of the Committee be regularly recorded in detail and be always open to inspection of the Government.

7. That annual accounts be furnished to the Government.

8. That the Society engages and pays its own officers and detectives, who, if approved by the Government and guaranteed by the Society, in the sum of \$100 each, to be sworn in as special Constables, but to be used for the sole purpose of supressing kidnapping and detecting kidnapers.

Such detectives to report daily to the Police Superintendent, but not to be otherwise under his orders.

9. That all rewards be paid by Government out of Government Funds under existing regulations, upon the recommendation of a Judge or Magistrate.

There are many other points that would have to be considered and provided for, but here is, I think, a framework upon which all else needful could be built. An association thus constituted would have a position and standing before the Government and Public which would entitle it to great consideration and liberal support.

The Government would have a substantial entity to deal with, solid guarantees against the abuse of any powers it might confer, and legalised means of contracting and directing.

The subscribers would have legal rights and could exercise efficient supervision over the management of the institution and the disposal of its funds.

Subscriptions would be voluntary and liability to pay would arise except in the event of the Company being wound up and unable to pay its debts.

To this scheme the Chinese suggested the following material alterations, &c.—

3. In paragraph No 8, the Detectives to be engaged might be given the additional power to board junks, enter and clear, and to search them as follows:—

(a.) Every Chinese passage-boat or cargo-junk, irrespective of the place whence she comes or the place whether she may be bound should, the moment the anchor is dropped, permit a Detective to board and search her.

(b.) Every foreign vessel, irrespective of the place of her destination, should, if she leaves with Chinese passengers on board, permit a Detective to board her, before she actually starts, and to search her.

These propositions were discussed at several meetings held by the Chinese memorialists, and afterwards, having been approved by the Kidnapping Commission, were forwarded to H. E. the Governor. In acknowledging the receipt of the same, by a Minute (dated October 7, 1877), the Governor says:—"I shall have much pleasure in submitting the details of the proposed association for the consideration of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. I have recently expressed to Mr. Fung Ming Shan and the other Chinese gentlemen who nearly twelve months ago brought this important matter to my notice, my best thanks for their valuable co-operation in checking kidnapping and the disgraceful traffic in human beings."

At the first meeting of the Kidnapping Commission, held in conjunction with the Chinese gentlemen who had memorialised upon this matter, some curious information was obtained from the Chinese present. We extract the following from the Minutes of the meeting held on 28th Nov. 1878:—

There was indeed a marked difference observable in the proceedings of kidnapers of late, because they had become acquainted with the loopholes English law leaves open, also with the principle of personal freedom jealously guarded by English law, and that through this knowledge their proceedings had not only become less tangible for the Police to deal with, but the kidnapers had been emboldened to give themselves a definite organization, following a regular system adapted to the peculiarities of English and Chinese law, and using regular resorts and depots in the suburbs of Hongkong. In support of this, Mr. Fung Ming-shan laid on the table two documents written in Chinese (marked A and B). One of these (marked A) contained a list of 38 different houses in the neighbourhood of Sal-yip-tun and Tai-ping-shan used by professional kidnapers as their regular resorts or depots, and a list of 21 professional kidnapers whose names are given, but whose residence could not be ascertained. The other document (marked B) consists of a list of 41 professional kidnapers whose persons have been satisfactorily ascertained. Both papers are herewith appended, together with an English translation.

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7. That annual accounts be furnished to the Government.

The maximum record of the thermometer at the Harbour Master's office during the week ending Jan. 30th was 70 attained on Friday, and the minimum 44 on Tuesday. The maximum and minimum records at the Peak were respectively 61 on Friday and 37 on Tuesday.

INFORMATION received from Commodore Smith, R.N., is published in the Gazette, that the morning gun from the Senior British Naval Officer's ship at this port is fired at 5 a.m. from 1st April to 30th September, and at 6.30 a.m. from 1st October to St. March.

THERE are five Sundays in the present month, and five Sundays in February come rarely. This can only happen when the New Year comes on a Thursday and it is leap year as well. It last happened in 1862, and comes about next in 1908 reckoning 28 years each way. Queen Victoria's Accession, Washington's birthday, the Glorious Fourth and Thanksgiving Day all fall on Sundays this year.

ABOUT half-past ten last night an attack was made by a party of seven or eight men, on Chinese quarters at Tsim Sha Tsui, occupied by a gardener in the employ of Mr. J. H. Cox. The only occupant of the place at the time was the gardener, a man about 28 years of age, and he offered what resistance he could to such an odious, at the same time calling loudly for help. No assistance, however, came, and in trying to defend his property he received four wounds, on the head, the left arm, and the left hand and a spear wound in the left side. The wounds are all slight and the man is in no danger. He was sent to the Civil Hospital and is doing well. No arrest is reported as yet.

A REPORT by the Captain Superintendent of Police, dated 23rd January, and embodying the Criminal Statistics for 1879 appears in the Gazette of yesterday's date. The table shows that 6,129 cases were reported to the Police during the past year, being a decrease of 706, or 10.32 per cent from the returns of 1878. In the subdivision of these cases into serious crimes (so-called), as Captain Deane carefully guards the expression) a decrease of 214 cases or 8.19 per cent is found; in the sub-division of minor offences there is a decrease of 452 cases or 11.64 per cent. In these 6,129 cases there were concerned 7,400 persons, of whom 6,026 were convicted. Of the number convicted 498 were Europeans or American, 69 Indians, and 5,469 Chinese. We shall return to the figures, to test what light they throw on the progress or diminution of crime in the Colony.

A DESPATCH is published in the Gazette from Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach to the Governor, dated Dec. 2, 1879, covering a letter and enclosure from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject of British protection to Chinese emigrating from Hongkong to Cuba. These show that the Marquis of Salisbury has decided that in consequence of the arrival of a Chinese Consul General in Cuba there is no reason for continuing to extend British Protection to Chinese in that Island unless they can give good reasons for showing that they are British subjects. He therefore suggests for the consideration of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach that directions should be issued with the view of informing natives of Hongkong that, in the event of their emigrating to Cuba, they will have to take steps on arrival there to prove their British Nationality before British protection can be extended to them.

INQUESTS.

CHILD DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.

An Inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon before the Coroner, C. V. Creagh, Esq., and the following gentlemen a Jury, Messrs. G. A. Wieler, L. C. Thvenin, and D. S. Marques, on the body of Cheung You Mui.

Dr. Wharry said the body of the deceased was brought to the hospital on the 3rd instant at 9.40 p.m. He examined it yesterday, it had been dead about 24 hours, it was that of a Chinese female about 5 years of age. There were no marks of violence on the body; and death appeared to have resulted from drowning.

Cheung Tai Kee said he was master of a sampan No. 1057. The deceased was his daughter, and was about 5 years of age. About dark on the evening of the 3rd a European engaged his boat to go to the steamer "Teng-tze." There was a strong E. N. breeze blowing. When near the California steamer a sudden gust capsized the boat. The deceased was in the stern part of the boat. He and his wife clung on to the bottom of their boat and a sampan came to their assistance. When the boat was lifted up the deceased was still in the stern and appeared to be lifeless. The European was helped upon the boat. The child was taken to the California steamer, and soon after the police came and took her in their boat. She was then dead. Her wife was sailing the boat.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to five days' imprisonment with hard labor.

STATUTE CHARGE.

The case in which Cheung Wo San, a broker, was charged with having assaulted a boatman Francisco Norez again occupied the attention of the sitting Magistrate yesterday afternoon.

Inspector Thomson produced a rough sketch of the ground where the offence was alleged to have been committed.

The complainant said the sketch was like the ground over which he and the defendant went. He went into the old Mahometan cemetery because the defendant had been buried there.

Defendant denied having anything to do with the gambling.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to five days' imprisonment with hard labor.

THE CHINESE STUDENT.

Sil Pok Sze, a student, was charged with being a rogue and vagabond.

Acting Sergeant Mahomed Ali said that yesterday afternoon he found the defendant and five or six others gambling in the Recreation ground. On seeing the Sergeant the defendant threw away a cup containing dice and ran off; the others also dispersed and the prisoner was the only one the witness was enabled to arrest.

Defendant denied having anything to do with the gambling.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to five days' imprisonment with hard labor.

THE CHINESE STUDENT.

(Before C. V. Creagh Esq.)

Thursday, February 5.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh Esq.)

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Defendant then came up and said "You make me pay my chair, have got him for hours." Witness refused to pay anything

as he had not employed him. Defendant then said "If no pay I make charge." A second inquest before the Coroner and the same jury was then held on the body of one Leung A-tsit.

Dr. Wharry said the body of deceased was brought to the hospital about 3.15 p.m. yesterday, he examined it this morning, it had been dead about 24 hours. It was that of a Chinese female about 30 years of age.

There was a mark on the front and sides of the neck apparently caused by a cord, there were no other marks of violence on the body and death had apparently resulted from strangulation.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication in papers original and selected from the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manuscripts and Curiosities, Natural History, Religion &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China & Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the careers of the Chinese post-officers of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under *royal* notice direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chen A-yin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the governors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obtrusive to tones in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreign friends. Like English journalists it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

NOW READY.

CHING-SHUI; OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
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